

## Entérevatjones

**NOTICE.**

**THE WONG NEY-CHONG DAIRY FARM**—  
having received by the steamer *Changsha*  
supply of MILCH Cows from Newcastle,  
Australia, is now prepared to supply the General  
public with PURE COWS MILK (guaranteed)  
9 cents per ordinary pint (reputed), deliverable  
order, anywhere within the Colony, between  
A.M. and 10 P.M.

Orders sent direct to WONG NEY-CHONG  
DAIRY FARM, or to the care of Mr. V. DANEN-  
BERG, at H. M. Naval Yard, will be promptly  
tended to.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1883. [448]

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,  
LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.**

**A** FIRST INTERIM BONUS OF TWENTY-  
per cent. upon Contributions for this year  
1887 has this day been declared.

Warrants may be had on application at the  
above Office on and after the 5th May.

**JARDINE, MATHIESON & Co.,**  
General Agents,  
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [447]

---

**THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON  
WHARF AND GODDOWN COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

**T**HE Company is prepared to Tranship Cargo  
from its Godowns at Kowloon or West  
to any Steamer in the harbour, and to  
bring Cargo across from Kowloon to any place  
in the Praya at the usual rates.

By Order,

**ISAAC HUGHES,**  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1888. [448]

---

**J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND  
PORTER.**

**DAVID CORSAK & SONS'**  
MECHANIC NAVY  
NAVY BOTTLERS  
OF THE  
FLEET  
CANVA  
MUNICH, KARBURG & Co  
Hamburg, 15th June 1883. [603]

**FOR SALE.**

**GERMAN BEER.**

**BRAUEREI "ZUR EICHE" KIEL**  
\$7 25 per Case of 4 Dosen Quarts.  
9.00                      8                      Pints.  
**EDUARD SCHILLHASS & CO.,**  
Sole Agents,  
Hongkong and China.  
Hongkong, 29th November, 1877. [17]

**HONGKONG TIMBER  
YARD, WANCHAI.**

**REGION PINE SPARS AND LUMBER  
ALWAYS ON HAND.**  
**L. MALLORY,**  
Surveyor.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON  
WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Vessels  
discharging Bombay Cotton and Cotton  
Furn, at the Kowloon Wharves will have free  
storage for 14 days from arrival, after which a  
RENT of 3 Cents per Bale per Month will  
be charged.

ISAAC HUGHES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1887. [34]

---

**G. FALCONER & CO.**  
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERS

JEWELLERS  
 MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
 CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
 No. 10, PRINCE STREET, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

---

THE  
 CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE  
 COMPANY, LIMITED.

13, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

LIST of Subscribers to the TELEPHONE  
 EXCHANGE.

- 1.—"Hongkong Telegraph" Office.
- 2.—Manson, Dr. P., M.D.  
 Cantile, Dr. J.  
 Hartigan, Dr. Wm.

- 4.—Vernon, J. Y. V.
- 5.—Cantile, Dr. J.
- 6.—Poesnecker, L.
- 7.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
- 8.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
- 9.—Schuster and Vernon.
- 10.—Judd, Wm. (Woodlands).
- 11.—"Daily Press."
- 12.—Russell & Co.
- 13.—E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.
- 14.—Great Northern Telegraph Co.
- 15.—Central Police Station.
- 16.—Watson, A. S., & Co., Ltd.
- 17.—Douglas Laprak & Co.
- 18.—Butterfield and Swire.
- 19.—P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.
- 20.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
- 21.—Cruikshank, Wm., Pedder's Street.
- 22.—"China Mail."
- 23.—Jordan, Dr. G. F.
- 24.—Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.
- 25.—Aberdeen Dock.
- 26.—Alice Memorial Hospital.
- 27.—Holiday, Wise & Co.

29. — Peak Hotel.  
30. — Kau Lung Tai, merchant, Jervois Street,  
31. — Gibb's, Livingston & Co.  
32. — The Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.  
33. — Shing Kee, Merchant, Mercer Street,  
34. — Victoria Dispensary.  
35. — Cruickshank, Wm.  
36. — Lai Chee, Merchant, Manham Street.  
37. — Ah Yon & Co., 80, Praya Central.  
38. — Just, H. Z.  
39. — Linstead & Davis.  
40. — Foater, F. T. P.  
41. — The Borneo Co., Ltd.

42 - Dodwell, F.  
43 - Jordan, Dr. G. P. Pedder's Street.  
44 - Government House.  
45 - Hughes & Ezra.  
46 - Bellios & Co.  
47 - Bellios, T. R. Cairns Road.  
48 - Do. Victoria Park.  
49 - Carlwiz & Co.  
50 - The Imports and Exports Office.  
Subscription to Exchange \$80 per Annum.  
HAROLD DOWSON,  
Agent,  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1888. [850]



for the immediate future. Boulanger is now felt to be no spectral shadow, but a substantial force, threatening the peace of Europe. If the dissolution of the Chamber produces a strong Boulanger party it will be taken here as equivalent to a declaration of war, and the consequence of the French to begin it will not be awaited. The entire press of the country realizes the danger of the position. The National Zeitung hopes the Chamber of Deputies will yet find a way to save the State from the war party, but despairs of the Republic unless President Carnot can obtain a strong Ministry, having a programme of peace. No paper in Germany or Austria, however radical, has the slightest sympathy with the Boulanger movement. The temporary confidence of the German people in Russian peace protests is vanishing. Authoritative dispatches pronounce Russian action imminent.

**CARTHAGE (Tun.), April 1st.**  
A decided sensation has been unearched at La Hurpe, in this county, by the discovery that the daughters of several reputable citizens have been engaged in a system of wholesale robbery of millinery and dry goods stores in that city. For over two weeks past goods amounting in value to a large sum of money were found secreted in barns and out-houses, under sidewalks and elsewhere. Four of the girls are from 10 to 13 years old. The parents are overwhelmed with grief, and offer to make amends. It is intimated that there is something behind this system of robbery, and that possibly other and older culprits may be found.

**NEW YORK, April 1st.**  
Henry Levy, who was a year ago a Wall-street messenger, has won the first prize in the Paris School of Fine Arts from 340 candidates, eighty of them successful, and Levy wins the title of Premier. In the drawing he stood at 500 marks the highest possible, and in other branches at 425. He is still in his teens.

**LONDON, April 1st.**  
The bark *British Princess* has been wrecked, off Canimab, Portugal. Twenty-three persons were drowned. It is reported that the Spanish customs officers prevented the saving of lives by flinging up a Portuguese life-boat which had 8000 to the rescue.

**PARIS, April 1st.**  
Floquet, De Freycinet and Goblet conferred together this afternoon and met again at a late hour to-night. It is said that they arranged the composition and principal parts of the programme of the new Cabinet, and Freycinet decided to assume the office of Minister of War, but agreed to take the Foreign Portfolio. It is probable that Goblet will become Minister of Education, Lockrey Minister of Commerce and Floquet Minister of the Interior.

President Carnot denies the truth of the statement that he quarrelled with Boulanger when they were in office together because General Boulanger refused to shoot down the De Cazeville miners during the rioting.

**NEW YORK, April 2nd.**  
Just at present murder is rampant in this city. Before daybreak this morning an Italian named Guannino Conti was found lying dead on the floor of his room in a tenement-house. Two days ago on his head showed the manner of his death. Carrie Heine, aged 49, was found senseless on the flagstones of the back yard of 166 East Third street this morning. Her skull was fractured either by a fall or by a blow. The razor was the weapon with which a wife-murder was committed by Patrick Packenham in a tenement-house on West Twenty-seventh street. The woman was slashed across the throat by her drunken husband, severing the jugular vein, and she had only time to run into a neighbor's room on the same floor, where she fell dead. They were married twenty years ago and lived for the past two years with their six children in the rooms in which the murder was committed.

**PHILADELPHIA, April 2nd.**  
It is feared the missing crew of the ship *John G. Berry*, which was burned off the Australian coast on January 9th, while bound from Philadelphia to Japan, have met the same fate as their unlucky craft. Notwithstanding great efforts were made by the Australian Government at the instance of the United States Consul at Sydney, not the slightest trace of any of the missing crew has been discovered. The English war-ship *Wasp* has just returned to Sydney from Lord Howe's Island, one of the Society group, in 16 deg. 40 min. south, 154 deg. 21 min. west, but the search was without success, and the commandant thinks that further efforts in that direction would be useless. The hull of the vessel was seen several days after the fire by merchant vessels in 31 deg. south, 162 deg. 25 min. west. It was still burning.

**WASHINGTON, April 2nd.**  
Prince Bismarck's effort to control the Government of Samoa was fully revealed to-day in a number of letters which were sent to the House in response to a resolution of inquiry introduced by Morrow. The German Chancellor carried things with a high hand upon the little island of Samoa, and finally took possession of them to promote German commercial interests in that part of Oceania.

**MEXICO, April 2nd.**  
Congress was opened with the usual formalities. The President's messages contained little of note. Alluding to the negotiations with the United States Government relative to the restoration of boundary marks between the two countries it says: "The International Commission will begin its labors as soon as the United States Congress votes funds to cover the expenses of the American members of the commission." The President briefly mentioned the Eagle Pass incident. He says Officer Sergeant and two soldiers belonging to the garrison at Piedras Negras penetrated into American territory in pursuit of a deserter, and upon the American authorities resisting his apprehension shots were exchanged, occasioning casualties on both sides. Those who are presumed guilty have been imprisoned, and the military authorities are investigating the matter with a view of punishing the authors of the scandalous affair, which closely resembles the affair which occurred not long ago at Nogales, and in regard to which our military tribunals acted with such justifiable rigor. The President enlarges on the international improvements and announces the intention of Mexico to keep faith with its foreign creditors.

**LOND N. April 2nd.**  
It is reported that the Duc d'Angoulême, the French Royalist leader, has had a narrow escape from being devoured by a Bengal tiger. He was out with a party. Sixteen tigers had been killed and the seventeenth was hit by a bullet, and had strength enough to leap upon the elephant which the Duke was riding, and reached the howdah, wherein the Duke was. The royalist escaped only by leaping out of the front of the howdah, tumbling to the ground just as the tiger entered from the rear. Then he climbed upon another elephant, but the tiger did not follow him, but tore the howdah and trappings to pieces. The tiger was finally killed.

**DUBLIN, April 2nd.**  
Two magistrates at Louisa, Ennis, Kilrush, Kanturk and Rausgrange have been ordered to prevent League meetings announced to be held at those places on Sunday next.

**PRISTH, April 2nd.**  
Count Tibor Karoyi, cousin of the Austrian Emperor, has been killed in a duel with Count Gyherky, Governor of Negrod, LONDON, April 3rd.

**BERLIN, April 4th.**  
The irritating attitude of France against Germany is being commented upon seriously in leading circles in this country. Papers such as the *Post* and the *Cologne Gazette* state that the ill humor of the French nation against Italy does not come from the Government, for the French authorities are quite capable of seeing that at the first shot fired by France against Italy by sea or land, the guns of Germany would be moved against the French frontier.

**TANGIER, April 4th.**  
W. Reed Lewis, American Consul, has received a reply from the Moorish Government, declining to accede to the demands of the United States with reference to persons under consular protection imprisoned at Rabat. Fears are entertained here that the American Government will adopt vigorous measures against Morocco.

**CINCINNATI, April 4th.**  
A special from the *City of Mexico* says: The *Two Republics* published the following advice from Celaya: Sunday afternoon about 4.45 o'clock the bull ring of Celaya was crowded with spectators of the general national sport. A company of bull-fighters from Leon was still playing with the first bull, when fire suddenly broke out on the fashionable side of the plaza. A panic seized upon the vast assemblage, and a frightful catastrophe was the result. The plaza was constructed of wooden masts, reeds, etc., and it was due to this fact that the majority escaped without injury, being able to force an opening to permit exit at different points; but many women and children jumped from the top, a distance of 200 to 300 feet, and over 100 persons were seriously wounded. Eighteen lives were lost. The sides of the plaza being lined with matting as dry as tinder, and there being a slight wind blowing, the amphitheatre was in a blaze in a few seconds.

Nine dead bodies, in some cases so charred as to be unrecognizable were taken from the ruins, and nine persons were so badly burnt that they died in a few hours. Sixty-eight persons were very badly burned, and at least ten of them will die this week. Fifty persons in escaping were knocked down and trampled upon by the panic-stricken throng, and are very seriously but not fatally injured. The bulls, maddened by the roaring of the flames, broke loose from their stalls and pushed wildly through the surging mass of humanity, tossing aloft and knocking over all who stood in their way. Among the eighteen dead were two women who were first forced to death by the bulls and their bodies afterward burned.

The scenes in the neighbourhood of the bull ring were sickening beyond description. Women and children dived from their clinging and screaming, suffering from their burns, were aimlessly through the streets and could scarcely be overtaken or collected by their friends. Several persons lost their reason from the severe mental shock to which they were subjected. The fire was incendiary. In the Celaya jail were a number of prisoners, army deserters, etc., who had obtained permission from the authorities to attend the bull-fight. They were accompanied by a strong guard of soldiers to prevent their escape, but one of the deserters surreptitiously struck a match and lighted one of the dry pyrites. In an instant the "red" sea of fire was blazing. In the confusion and excitement of the prisoners succeeded in making good their escape, taking chances to effect their ends.

The best society of Celaya was in attendance. It was Easter Sunday, the return of the season of gayety after Lent. There was an unusual number of ladies and little children present, and these were the sufferers. No man lost his life. The helpless little ones and their mothers, who would not desert their offspring, were the victims of the appalling catastrophe. Celaya is in mourning to-day. On every side are heard the sound of wailing for loved ones dead, dying or suffering. It is the saddest tragedy that has occurred in the three centuries of the city's history.

**TANGIER, April 5th.**  
Hostile demonstrations occurred this morning about the American Consulate, the outcome of the refusal of the Moorish Government to entertain Consul Lewis' demands. The Consul and his wife have gone on board the warship *Enterprise*. There is great excitement here.

**WASHINGTON, April 5th.**  
Secretary Bayard to-day received a cablegram from United States Consul Lewis at Tangier, the tenor of which is that a satisfactory settlement of the trouble with the Moorish Government will soon be reached.

**LONDON, April 5th.**  
A dispatch to the *Independence Belge* from Madrid says: The United States Government refuses to accept the proposed mediation of Germany in the dispute with Morocco, and demands suitable indemnity and apologies. It is feared the United States steamer *Enterprise* will bombard Tangier.

**CHICAGO, April 5th.**  
This morning a detail of 100 city police were massed at Desplaines-street station and instructed to relieve the Pinkerton guards that have been keeping watch over the property of the Burlington road. The police superseded the Pinkertons at all points on the road in the city.

**PHILADELPHIA, April 5th.**  
Certain correspondence between George L. Eastman of the Knights of Labor, and General Manager Stone of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was made public this morning. On March 19th Eastman wrote to Stone, stating that in order that there might be no misunderstanding as to the position and policy of the "late" Reading engineers and firemen now employed on the "Q" and those who are to be employed, he would state that the men would be "faithful" to their duties and steadfast in their allegiance to their new employers. On March 28th Stone wrote to Eastman, assuring him that the "Reading men" on the "Q" would never be displaced to make room for anybody.

**LAUNCH OF H.M.S. "NILE"**  
At Pembroke Dock on the 27th March H.M.S. *Nile* was launched. The railway companies ran cheap trains from Cardiff and the intervening country, and there was a large concourse of people to see the vessel take the water. Lady G. Hamilton, wife of the Earl of Sandwich, performed the christening ceremony. As her husband put the cord, releasing the dragon, the huge vessel, weighing 2,200 tons, with her supports for the launch weighing an

additional 400 tons, moved swiftly into the water. Ringi's cheer greeted the noble vessel, and the brilliant sunshine added much to the effect of the scene in the harbour. After the launch Captain Morant, Superintendent of the dockyard, and Mrs. Morant held a reception at the Admiral's house. The *Nile* is built from the designs of Messrs. Haries and Morgan, and represents the desire for fuller armoured protection than was secured in vessels of the *Admiral* class. The ship, together with the sister vessel, the *Trident*, which was recently launched from the Portsmouth yard, weighed 4,400 tons, with the heaviest armoured hulls afloat, and will probably be the last constructed for some time, as the present naval policy seems to be a desire for swift cruisers, torpedoed, and gunboats for general service. The *Nile* is one of the greatest ships of war ever launched, and represents one of the greatest mechanical achievements. The *Indefatigable*, which was previously the largest of our ironclads, weighed 3,482 tons at launching, so that the chief constructor at Pembroke, and his staff, have beaten the record in the launching of heavy ships. The *Nile* is 345 ft. long between the perpendiculars, and 73 ft. broad; her load draught of water will be 27 ft. forward and 28 ft. aft; and when fully equipped for sea her displacement will be 12,000 tons. Her coal stowage is 900, which may be increased to 1,200 tons. Her armament consists of four 13.5 inch breech-loading guns, six 36-pounder quick-firing guns, eight six-pounder and ten three-pounder Hotchkiss quick-firing guns; boat and other guns; and 24 Whitehead torpedoes. The turret guns fire a projectile weighing 1,250 lbs., with a powder charge of 630 lbs., and train through an angle of 270 degrees. The gunpowder will be mounted on the upper deck between the turrets, and the eight 36-pounder Hotchkiss guns will all be fought from the spar deck, but the three-pounder guns will be distributed between the spar deck, bridge, stern ports, and military tops. There are eight torpedo tubes, four above and four below the waterline. The vessel is fitted with twin screws, each to be driven by an independent set of triple expansion engines, with three vertical cylinders, of the collective power of 6,000 horse for each set. Four driven by steam power are fitted for supplying fresh draught to the boiler rooms, and the vessel when under full draught is expected to attain 12,000 indicated horse power, which must be maintained at the official trial of the machinery for four consecutive hours. With this power a speed of 16½ knots is anticipated. Her armour consists of two thicknesses of skin riveted to plate and angle frames 2 ft. deep and 2 ft. apart; within these frames and behind the belt armour is a second system of lightened plate frames 3 ft. deep and 4 ft. apart, on the inside of which the outer bulkhead of the coal bunkers is riveted. The strength of the armoured side is thus exceptionally great. The engine and boiler rooms are divided at the middle line by a ship by a watertight tunnel 6 ft. wide, the upper part of the tunnel forms a passage of communication between the ends of the ship, and also for the passage of ammunition through the ends above, for the auxiliary armament; the lower part forms the magazine and shell-room, and it is claimed that being situated here the latter are much less exposed to hostile fire. She has a ram bow. The whole of the armour is steel-faced. The steam steering-gear can be controlled either from the armoured pilot tower, the chart-house on the bridge, the side conning towers, or the event of the pilot gear being disabled, from a protected position on the platform deck directly below the lower. Taken altogether, the *Nile* is not only the largest and costliest, but the best equipped of our modern ironclads. The ship will be fitted for an admiral's flag, and will have a crew of 538 men. When she has received her machinery at Pembroke she will be sent to Portsmouth for general completion. — L. & C. Express.

**THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.**  
The Local Government Bill was issued by the Government on the 26th inst. It occupies 109 folios, has 125 clauses, and is divided into seven parts. Part I. deals with the constitution and powers of the County Councils; Part II. with the application of the Act to boroughs, the metropolis, and certain special counties; Part III. with District Councils in counties; Part IV. with the question of boundaries; Part V. with finance; Part VI. with the application of certain Acts, the proceedings of councils and committees, the officers, and adjustment of law; and Part VII. with transitional provisions concerning the first election of councillors, &c. As regards the metropolis, the Bill provides that it shall cease to form part of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, and shall form a county of itself, with a county of Quarter Sessions and a County Council, to which is to be transferred "the powers, duties, and liabilities of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and after the appointed day that board shall cease to exist." The City is to be a Quarter Sessions borough, with representatives on the County Council. The provisions of the Act with respect to the transfer to a Council "in respect to the necessary modifications, to suit transfer to the Common Council. The City is to form a separate licensing division. Except in the City the Sheriffs are to have no authority. Until the Quarter Sessions for the county of London constitute special sessions divisions each petty sessional division of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, or so much of it situated in the county of London, shall form a special or petty sessional division of London. The Quarter Sessions are substituted for the general assizes sessions under the Valuation Act, 1869, and have all the jurisdiction vested in the County Councils of the county of London by the Act. Until a scheme respecting the passing of the courts of Quarter Sessions comes into force trials will be held at Clerkenwell and Newington. The Bill provides for the transfer of officers from various authorities, including those of the Metropolitan Board of Works, to the County or District Councils without loss of salary, and in the event of the abolition of any office the holder is entitled to compensation. With regard to the licensing of public-houses, Clause 9 confers powers upon the County Council to close such places upon any or all of the following days—Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The County Councils are to divide their county into time to time licensing divisions in such manner that each division shall comprise a group of electoral divisions returning in the aggregate not less than six elective county councillors. If the number of elective councillors for the divisions comprised in a borough or urban district of 50,000 population or upwards is less than six, the council of that borough or district may appoint out of their own body "such number of duly qualified persons to serve on the licensing committee as will, together with the said elective councillors, make up the number required." The County Council shall appoint to each licensing committee a number of selected councillors, not exceeding in any case one-third of the elective councillors on the committee. Powers are given to enable the licensing committee to refuse a renewal of a license, with the view to diminishing the number of public-houses, subject to confirmation by the County Council, and to the payment of compensation. This compensation to persons interested in the property affected will be paid in the first instance out of the county fund, but ultimately charged exclusively to the licensing division in which the licensed premises are situated. "The County Council, for special reasons, so direct, be charged to the county district in which the premises are situated. The Bill provides for the financial relations between the Exchequer and county, and the contributions by the county for indoor paupers. Clause 18 deals with the transfer to the County Councils of certain existing duties, the licences for intoxicating liquors included; the following clause gives the power to levy a limited amount of additional duties on these liquor licences. If it appears to the County Council a special reason for so doing. The council may, from time to time, reduce or abolish such additional duties, or any of them, without prejudice to any subsequent imposition. Further clauses provide for the payment to the council of local taxation licences—among the rest, the tax on carriages and other vehicles—and that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall pay into the Bank of England, to the local taxation account, four-fifths of one-half of the proceeds of the probate duties. The sums so paid are to be distributed among the several counties in England, in proportion to their indoor pauperism, as certified by the Local Government Board. — L. & C. Express.

**PENANG NEWS.**  
On Tuesday last the steamer *Glanville* arrived from Batavia with a cargo of 90,000 cases kerosene oil, the ship being discharged here. This is the first cargo of oil from Batavia that has come to the Straits, but it has been tried elsewhere in the east with eminent success. It is of a higher test than American oil. It has already got a firm hold of the Indian markets, and it is said that Bombay now imports more Russian oil than American. What it will do here remains to be seen, but Batavia has a great point in its favor, in being so much nearer than New York; a steamer from the former place taking only as many weeks as a sailer from the latter takes months. The *Glanville* took just a month to come here, and left Batavia on March 16th and arrived here on April 17th.

We understand that the Sultan of Deli, who has been on a visit to this place, but returned to Deli a few days since, intends returning here to reside if he can obtain a suitable residence. On Tuesday night the members of the Lodge here, gave a banquet to W. B. Corrie, on his departure to Europe. W. B. Corrie has been twice master of this Lodge, and is also a member of the District Grand Lodge.

The Prisoner of Perak, who was recently charged with having been guilty of disposing of money order forms to a chetty, has been convicted, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment for four years, and the post office peon, who was also implicated in the affair, to imprisonment for two years.

This morning (19th April) a deputation of Chinese gentlemen waited upon H. E. the Governor at the Fort for the purpose of presenting a complimentary address. The address was read by Mr. Koh Seang Tai, His Excellency thanked the deputation, and expressed his regret that Lady Clement Smith was unable to be present to join with him in thanking them. He also said that after an absence of three years he found this Settlement greatly improved, owing to the enterprise and energy of the Chinese, and that it would be his duty to foster that enterprise and energy.

The S. S. *Lady Welford* arrived yesterday morning. The Commander, Captain Thurgston, reports having experienced very severe weather in the Bay of Biscay, and states that the sea was running so high that no observation could be taken on account of the horizon not being discernible from the upper bridge. The paddle wheels were damaged but nothing on deck was lost or broken, which is undoubtedly a sign of the seaworthiness of the steamer. Temporary repairs were made at Lisbon, and we learn that it is likely that the steamer will be detained in port till the arrival of the material from Europe in lieu of the broken gear. We will reserve our further comment on the steamer until she is open for public inspection.

Arrangements have been made with the Negapatam steamers by which freight mail letters from Europe will be despatched regularly, the movements of the Negapatam steamers being so regulated that they will leave Singapore with the Penang portion of the mail immediately after its arrival there. The *M. Menandry*, which is due to-morrow, is the first steamer under the new arrangement. According to former arrangements she ought to have been here ten days ago, but she was kept in Singapore till the arrival of the French mail. The new arrangement, it would be remarked, has been made without any payment, simply to suit the convenience of the Government and public. In connection with this it is rumored

that another line of steamers intends to oppose Negapatam boats on one of their local lines. On Tuesday evening at about 4.30 a collision occurred between the steamers *Macassar* and *Flying Dragon* the latter lying at anchor in the Straits. These collisions of local boats have occurred very frequently of late, and it is high time that captains of these puny craft should exercise more vigilance and discretion than are usually observed. Commanders of local running steamers, when dismissed for dereliction of duty, ignorance of the Port Rules, and a still more flagrant ignorance of navigation generally indulge in the utterance of a big D—or, a growl, at the same time forgetting that, by their supreme indifference to the safety of their passengers, crew, cargo, and vessels, they impose upon their employers, and owners of their vessels, risks and expenses which the latter are not really responsible for. — Straits Times.

**THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.**  
The Local Government Bill was issued by the Government on the 26th inst. It occupies 109 folios, has 125 clauses, and is divided into seven parts. Part I. deals with the constitution and powers of the County Councils; Part II. with the application of the Act to boroughs, the metropolis, and certain special counties; Part III. with District Councils in counties; Part IV. with the question of boundaries; Part V. with finance; Part VI. with the application of certain Acts, the proceedings of councils and committees, the officers, and adjustment of law; and Part VII. with transitional provisions concerning the first election of councillors, &c. As regards the metropolis, the Bill provides that it shall cease to form part of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, and shall form a county of itself, with a county of Quarter Sessions and a County Council, to which is to be transferred "the powers, duties, and liabilities of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and after the appointed day that board shall cease to exist." The City is to be a Quarter Sessions borough, with representatives on the County Council. The provisions of the Act with respect to the transfer to a Council "in respect to the necessary modifications, to suit transfer to the Common Council. The City is to form a separate licensing division. Except in the City the Sheriffs are to have no authority. Until the Quarter Sessions for the county of London constitute special sessions divisions each petty sessional division of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, or so much of it situated in the county of London, shall form a special or petty sessional division of London. The Quarter Sessions are substituted for the general assizes sessions under the Valuation Act, 1869, and have all the jurisdiction vested in the County Councils of the county of London by the Act. Until a scheme respecting the passing of the courts of Quarter Sessions comes into force trials will be held at Clerkenwell and Newington. The Bill provides for the transfer of officers from various authorities, including those of the Metropolitan Board of Works, to the County or District Councils without loss of salary, and in the event of the abolition of any office the holder is entitled to compensation. With regard to the licensing of public-houses, Clause 9 confers powers upon the County Council to close such places upon any or all of the following days—Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The County Councils are to divide their county into time to time licensing divisions in such manner that each division shall comprise a group of electoral divisions returning in the aggregate not less than six elective county councillors. If the number of elective councillors for the divisions comprised in a borough or urban district of 50,000 population or upwards is less than six, the council of that borough or district may appoint out of their own body "such number of duly qualified persons to serve on the licensing committee as will, together with the said elective councillors, make up the number required." The County Council shall appoint to each licensing committee a number of selected councillors, not exceeding in any case one-third of the elective councillors on the committee. Powers are given to enable the licensing committee to refuse a renewal of a license, with the view to diminishing the number of public-houses, subject to confirmation by the County Council, and to the payment of compensation. This compensation to persons interested in the property affected will be paid in the first instance out of the county fund, but ultimately charged exclusively to the licensing division in which the licensed premises are situated. "The County Council, for special reasons, so direct, be charged to the county district in which the premises are situated. The Bill provides for the financial relations between the Exchequer and county, and the contributions by the county for indoor paupers. Clause 18 deals with the transfer to the County Councils of certain existing duties, the licences for intoxicating liquors included; the following clause gives the power to levy a limited amount of additional duties on these liquor licences. If it appears to the County Council a special reason for so doing. The council may, from time to time, reduce or abolish such additional duties, or any of them, without prejudice to any subsequent imposition. Further clauses provide for the payment to the council of local taxation licences—among the rest, the tax on carriages and other vehicles—and that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall pay into the Bank of England, to the local taxation account, four-fifths of one-half of the proceeds of the probate duties. The sums so paid are to be distributed among the several counties in England, in proportion to their indoor pauperism, as certified by the Local Government Board. — L. & C. Express.

**THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.**  
The Local Government Bill was issued by the Government on the 26th inst. It occupies 109 folios, has 125 clauses, and is divided into seven parts. Part I. deals with the constitution and powers of the County Councils; Part II. with the application of the Act to boroughs, the metropolis, and certain special counties; Part III. with District Councils in counties; Part IV. with the question of boundaries; Part V. with finance; Part VI. with the application of certain Acts, the proceedings of councils and committees, the officers, and adjustment of law; and Part VII. with transitional provisions concerning the first election of councillors, &c. As regards the metropolis, the Bill provides that it shall cease to form part of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, and shall form a county of itself, with a county of Quarter Sessions and a County Council, to which is to be transferred "the powers, duties, and liabilities of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and after the appointed day that board shall cease to exist." The City is to be a Quarter Sessions borough, with representatives on the County Council. The provisions of the Act with respect to the transfer to a Council "in respect to the necessary modifications, to suit transfer to the Common Council. The City is to form a separate licensing division. Except in the City the Sheriffs are to have no authority. Until the Quarter Sessions for the county of London constitute special sessions divisions each petty sessional division of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, or so much of it situated in the county of London, shall form a special or petty sessional division of London. The Quarter Sessions are substituted for the general assizes sessions under the Valuation Act, 1869, and have all the jurisdiction vested in the County Councils of the county of London by the Act. Until a scheme respecting the passing of the courts of Quarter Sessions comes into force trials will be held at Clerkenwell and Newington. The Bill provides for the transfer of officers from various authorities, including those of the Metropolitan Board of Works, to the County or District Councils without loss of salary, and in the event of the abolition of any office the holder is entitled to compensation. With regard to the licensing of public-houses, Clause 9 confers powers upon the County Council to close such places upon any or all of the following days—Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The County Councils are to divide their county into time to time licensing divisions in such manner that each division shall comprise a group of electoral divisions returning in the aggregate not less than six elective county councillors. If the number of elective councillors for the divisions comprised in a borough or urban district of 50,000 population or upwards is less than six, the council of that borough or district may appoint out of their own body "such number of duly qualified persons to serve on the licensing committee as will, together with the said elective councillors, make up the number required." The County Council shall appoint to each licensing committee a number of selected councillors, not exceeding in any case one-third of the elective councillors on the committee. Powers are given to enable the licensing committee to refuse a renewal of a license, with the view to diminishing the number of public-houses, subject to confirmation by the County Council, and to the payment of compensation. This compensation to persons interested in the property affected will be paid in the first instance out of the county fund, but ultimately charged exclusively to the licensing division in which the licensed premises are situated. "The County Council, for special reasons, so direct, be charged to the county district in which the premises are situated. The Bill provides for the financial relations between the Exchequer and county, and the contributions by the county for indoor paupers. Clause 18 deals with the transfer to the County Councils of certain existing duties, the licences for intoxicating liquors included; the following clause gives the power to levy a limited amount of additional duties on these liquor licences. If it appears to the County Council a special reason for so doing. The council may, from time to time, reduce or abolish such additional duties, or any of them, without prejudice to any subsequent imposition. Further clauses provide for the payment to the council of local taxation licences—among the rest, the tax on carriages and other vehicles—and that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall pay into the Bank of England, to the local taxation account, four-fifths of one-half of the proceeds of the probate duties. The sums so paid are to be distributed among the several counties in England, in proportion to their indoor pauperism, as certified by the Local Government Board. — L. & C. Express.

**THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.**  
The Local Government Bill was issued by the Government on the 26th inst. It occupies 109 folios, has 125 clauses, and is divided into seven parts. Part I. deals with the constitution and powers of the County Councils; Part II. with the application of the Act to boroughs, the metropolis, and certain special counties; Part III. with District Councils in counties; Part IV. with the question of boundaries; Part V. with finance; Part VI. with the application of certain Acts, the proceedings of councils and committees, the officers, and adjustment of law; and Part VII. with transitional provisions concerning the first election of councillors, &c. As regards the metropolis, the Bill provides that it shall cease to form part of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, and shall form a county of itself, with a county of Quarter Sessions and a County Council, to which is to be transferred "the powers, duties, and liabilities of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and after the appointed day that board shall cease to exist." The City is to be a Quarter Sessions borough, with representatives on the County Council. The provisions of the Act with respect to the transfer to a Council "in respect to the necessary modifications, to suit transfer to the Common Council. The City is to form a separate licensing division. Except in the City the Sheriffs are to have no authority. Until the Quarter Sessions for the county of London constitute special sessions divisions each petty sessional division of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, or so much of it situated in the county of London, shall form a special or petty sessional division of London. The Quarter Sessions are substituted for the general assizes sessions under the Valuation Act, 1869, and have all the jurisdiction vested in the County Councils of the county of London by the Act. Until a scheme respecting the passing of the courts of Quarter Sessions comes into force trials will be held at Clerkenwell and Newington. The Bill provides for the transfer of officers from various authorities, including those of the Metropolitan Board of Works, to the County or District Councils without loss of salary, and in the event of the abolition of any office the holder is entitled to compensation. With regard to the licensing of public-houses, Clause 9 confers powers upon the County Council to close such places upon any or all of the following days—Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The County Councils are to divide their county into time to time licensing divisions in such manner that each division shall comprise a group of electoral divisions returning in the aggregate not less than six elective county councillors. If the number of elective councillors for the divisions comprised in a borough or urban district of 50,000 population or upwards is less than six, the council of that borough or district may appoint out of their own body "such number of duly qualified persons to serve on the licensing committee as will, together with the said elective councillors, make up the number required." The County Council shall appoint to each licensing committee a number of selected councillors, not exceeding in any case one-third of the elective councillors on the committee. Powers are given to enable the licensing committee to refuse a renewal of a license, with the view to diminishing the number of public-houses, subject to confirmation by the County Council, and to the payment of compensation. This compensation to persons interested in the property affected will be paid in the first instance out of the county fund, but ultimately charged exclusively to the licensing division in which the licensed premises are situated. "The County Council, for special reasons, so direct, be charged to the county district in which the premises are situated. The Bill provides for the financial relations between the Exchequer and county, and the contributions by the county for indoor paupers. Clause 18 deals with the transfer to the County Councils of certain existing duties, the licences for intoxicating liquors included; the following clause gives the power to levy a limited amount of additional duties on these liquor licences. If it appears to the County Council a special reason for so doing. The council may, from time to time, reduce or abolish such additional duties, or any of them, without prejudice to any subsequent imposition. Further clauses provide for the payment to the council of local taxation licences—among the rest, the tax on carriages and other vehicles—and that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall pay into the Bank of England, to the local taxation account, four-fifths of one-half of the proceeds of the probate duties. The sums so paid are to be distributed among the several counties in England, in proportion to their indoor pauperism, as certified by the Local Government Board. — L. & C. Express.

**THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.**  
The Local Government Bill was issued by the Government on the 26th inst. It occupies 109 folios, has 125 clauses, and is divided into seven parts. Part I. deals with the constitution and powers of the County Councils; Part II. with the application of the Act to boroughs, the metropolis, and certain special counties; Part III. with District Councils in counties; Part IV. with the question of boundaries; Part V. with finance; Part VI. with the application of certain Acts, the proceedings of councils and committees, the officers, and adjustment of law; and Part VII. with transitional provisions concerning the first election of councillors, &c. As regards the metropolis, the Bill provides that it shall cease to form part of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, and shall form a county of itself, with a county of Quarter Sessions and a County Council, to which is to be transferred "the powers, duties, and liabilities of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and after the appointed day that board shall cease to exist." The City is to be a Quarter Sessions borough, with representatives on the County Council. The provisions of the Act with respect to the transfer to a Council "in respect to the necessary modifications, to suit transfer to the Common Council. The City is to form a separate licensing division. Except in the City the Sheriffs are to have no authority. Until the Quarter Sessions for the county of London constitute special sessions divisions each petty sessional division of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, or so much of it situated in the county of London, shall form a special or petty sessional division of London. The Quarter Sessions are substituted for the general assizes sessions under the Valuation Act, 1869, and have all the jurisdiction vested in the County Councils of the county of London by the Act. Until a scheme respecting the passing of the courts of Quarter Sessions comes into force trials will be held at Clerkenwell and Newington. The Bill provides for the transfer of officers from various authorities, including those of the Metropolitan Board of Works, to the County or District Councils without loss of salary, and in the event of the abolition of any office the holder is entitled to compensation. With regard to the licensing of public-houses, Clause 9 confers powers upon the County Council to close such places upon any or all of the following days—Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The County Councils are to divide their county into time to time licensing divisions in such manner that each division shall comprise a group of electoral divisions returning in the aggregate not less than six elective county councillors. If the number of elective councillors for the divisions comprised in a borough or urban district of 50,000 population or upwards is less than six, the council of that borough or district may appoint out of their own body "such number of duly qualified persons to serve on the licensing committee as will, together with the said elective councillors, make up the number required." The County Council shall appoint to each licensing committee a number of selected councillors, not exceeding in any case one-third of the elective councillors on the committee. Powers are given to enable the licensing committee to refuse a renewal of a license, with the view to diminishing the number of public-houses, subject to confirmation by the County Council, and to the payment of compensation. This compensation to persons interested in the property affected will be paid in the first instance out of the county fund, but ultimately charged exclusively to the licensing division in which the licensed premises are situated. "The County Council, for special reasons, so direct, be charged to the county district in which the premises are situated. The Bill provides for the financial relations between the Exchequer and county, and the contributions by the county for indoor paupers. Clause 18 deals with the transfer to the County Councils of certain existing duties, the licences for intoxicating liquors included; the following clause gives the power to levy a limited amount of additional duties on these liquor licences. If it appears to the County Council a special reason for so doing. The council may, from time to time, reduce or abolish such additional duties, or any of them, without prejudice to any subsequent imposition. Further clauses provide for the payment to the council of local taxation licences—among the rest, the tax on carriages and other vehicles—and that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall pay into the Bank of England, to the local taxation account, four-fifths of one-half of the proceeds of the probate duties. The sums so paid are to be distributed among the several counties in England, in proportion to their indoor pauperism, as certified by the Local Government Board. — L. & C. Express.

**THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.**  
The Local Government Bill was issued by the Government on the 26th inst. It occupies 109 folios, has 125 clauses, and is divided into seven parts. Part I. deals with the constitution and powers of the County Councils; Part II. with the application of the Act to boroughs, the metropolis, and certain special counties; Part III. with District Councils in counties; Part IV. with the question of boundaries; Part V. with finance; Part VI. with the application of certain Acts, the proceedings of councils and committees, the officers, and adjustment of law; and Part VII. with transitional provisions concerning the first election of councillors, &c. As regards the metropolis, the Bill provides that it shall cease to form part of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, and shall form a county of itself, with a county of Quarter Sessions and a County Council, to which is to be transferred "the powers, duties, and liabilities of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and after the appointed day that board shall cease to exist." The City is to be a Quarter Sessions borough, with representatives on the County Council. The provisions of the Act with respect to the transfer to a Council "in respect to the necessary modifications, to suit transfer to the Common Council. The City is to form a separate licensing division. Except in the City the Sheriffs are to have no authority. Until the Quarter Sessions for the county of London constitute special sessions divisions each petty sessional division of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, or so much of it situated in the county of London, shall form a special or petty sessional division of London. The Quarter Sessions are substituted for the general assizes sessions under the Valuation Act, 1869, and have all the jurisdiction vested in the County Councils of the county of London by the Act. Until a scheme respecting the passing of the courts of Quarter Sessions comes into force trials will be held at Clerkenwell and Newington. The Bill provides for the transfer of officers from various authorities, including those of the Metropolitan Board of Works, to the County or District Councils without loss of salary, and in the event of the abolition of any office the holder is entitled to compensation. With regard to the licensing of public-houses, Clause 9 confers powers upon the County Council to close such places upon any or all of the following days—Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The County Councils are to divide their county into time to time licensing divisions in such manner that each division shall comprise a group of electoral divisions returning in the aggregate not less than six elective county councillors. If the number of elective councillors for the divisions comprised in a borough or urban district of 50,000 population or upwards is less than six, the council of that borough or district may appoint out of their own body "such number of duly qualified persons to serve on the licensing committee as will, together with the said elective councillors, make up the number required." The County Council shall appoint to each licensing committee a number of selected councillors, not exceeding in any case one-third of the elective councillors on the committee. Powers are given to enable the licensing committee to refuse a renewal of a license, with the view to diminishing the number of public-houses, subject to confirmation by the County Council, and to the payment of compensation. This compensation to persons interested in the property affected will be paid in the first instance out of the county fund, but ultimately charged exclusively to the licensing division in which the licensed premises are situated. "The County Council, for special reasons, so direct, be charged to the county district in which the premises are situated. The Bill provides for the financial relations between the Exchequer and county, and the contributions by the county for indoor paupers. Clause 18 deals with the transfer to the County Councils of certain existing duties, the licences for intoxicating liquors included; the following clause gives the power to levy a limited amount of additional duties on these liquor licences. If it appears to the County Council a special reason for so doing. The council may, from time to time, reduce or abolish such additional duties, or any of them, without prejudice to any subsequent imposition. Further clauses provide for the payment to the council of local taxation licences—among the rest, the tax on carriages and other vehicles—and that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall pay into the Bank of England, to the local taxation account, four-fifths of one-half of the







**SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER**

## Mails

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.  
—  
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO

JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
VIA  
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

AND OTHER CONNECTING  
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship  
"ZAMBESI,"  
2,431 Tons Register, Tiddy, Commander,  
will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C.  
and SANE FRANCISCO, via NOME,

YOKOHAMA, on TUESDAY, the 8th May,  
at THREE P.M.  
To be followed by the S. S. "BATAVIA" on the  
15th May, S. S. "PORT ADELAIDE" on the 18th  
June, and S. S. "PARTHA" on the 21st June.  
Connection will be made at Yokohama with  
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and

at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To Vancouver and Victoria... (Mex.) \$160.00  
To San Francisco..... 175.00  
To all Common Ports in Canada 1

and the United States.....	200.00
To Liverpool.....	300.00
To London.....	305.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the	

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 7th May.

should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight apply to

**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**

Hongkong, 30th April, 1888.

---

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD:**

NOTICE.  
STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUET

PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN, & HAMBURG,  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK  
SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:

ALSO,  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON AND SOUTH

AMERICAN PORTS.  
THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT  
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

**AND LUGGAGE.**

*N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in*

ON WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of May 1888, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "BAYERN," Captain R. Sander, with MAILS

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon  
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m.  
Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 8<sup>th</sup>

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

For further Particulars, apply to  
**MEI CHERS & Co.,**  
 Agents  
 Hongkong, 13th April, 1888.

SHIPPING COMPANY.  
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
EUROPE;  
- VIA -  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

AND  
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.  
THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, via  
Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 10th May.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with  
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.  
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked  
address in full; and the same will be received

First-class Fares granted as follows :—  
To San Francisco.....\$200.00  
To San Francisco and return, }

To Liverpool .....	325.00
To London .....	330.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Offices	

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan.

discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

United States, should be sent to the Company Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company  
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.  
C. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.

1980